

T A

MINIONS

and All in It

"All-In"
e Risks for
00

reaking—Larceny and
Servants, including
d Apparatus following
osion of Gas or of
ic Liability—Linen at
rranean Fire—Earth-
Commotion—Effects
fects of Family, Guests
up to £25—can be
N Cover.

"All-In"
e Risks for
00

—Subterranean Fire—
—Civil Commotion—
—Explosion of Gas or
g Apparatus—Property
h the House-Holder's

et 30, and full
icy Dept., the

MINIONS

E CO., LTD.,

London, E.C.

change Avenue, London, E.C.

£1,000,000

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



AT A FARM WORK
DEMONSTRATION:
A GIRL COMPETITOR.



THE KIRCHNER ALBUM

Containing 11 of the BEST EXAMPLES
of this popular Artist.

Price ONE SHILLING.

Now on Sale.

The Cover is most attractive, and ANOTHER ILLUS-
TRATION by the same Artist is a feature of it.
THE WHOLE BOUND WITH SILK RIBBON.

*Copies can now be obtained at any Newsagent's, or at any Railway
Bookstall. Get one immediately, as the supply is limited.*

*Copies can be obtained, post free for 1/3, from the Offices,
172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.*

SEND IT TO THE TRENCHES, THE CAMPS, & THE HOSPITALS

"The Sketch"

THE LIGHTEST, BRIGHTEST, AND BEST PAPER.

EVERY SOLDIER & SAILOR LIKES IT!

6d. EVERY WEDNESDAY.

6d. EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

"DRINK IMPERIALLY"

Causharra Wines

"THE PRIDE OF AUSTRALIA"

THE COLONIAL WINE CO., Ltd., 20, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.

C



RUSSIAN

Salonika front.



AT SALONIKA—A RUSSIAN MONKEY-MASCOT.
The Roumanians. The Serbians, formerly armed with the
rifle, are stated now to have the rifle used in one of the Allied
armies—of a different calibre from the Bulgarian rifle. Bulgarian
ammunition has been taken, so the captured rifles may be usable.
The lower illustration shows the monkey-mascot of a Russian regiment,
sitting alongside a baggage-donkey.—[Official Press Bureau Photos.]

County of London, by THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.,
SKETCH, LTD., Milford Lane, W.C.—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1916.

The Illustrated London News

of OCTOBER 14 contains illustrations of—

GERMAN PRISONERS, LED BY A FRENCH
SOLDIER, MARCHING ALONG A
SOMME TRENCH.

THE "EYES" OF THE HEAVY GUNNERS.
SCENES FROM TWO FRONTS.

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN THE FORESTS
OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

A BRITISH BIPLANE ON RECONNAIS-
SANCE PHOTOGRAPHED IN MID-AIR.

THE "HOLY CARPET" PILGRIMAGE
LEAVING CAIRO.

ALLIES' GIFTS TO THE TOWER
ARMOURIES.

OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.
EMPIRE MEMORIALS TO NURSE CAVELL.
CAPTURED COMBLES.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING
AT VERMAND-OVILLERS, AS SEEN
FROM AN AEROPLANE OVERHEAD.

GENERAL COUNT LUIGI CADORNA.

SWIMMING THE DANUBE TO SAVE
THE COLOURS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PRISONERS OF
THE TURKS,

Etc., etc., etc.

The next issue of "The Illustrated London News" will be of equal interest.

You can only realise what the Great War means by having it brought
before you in the pages of the Best Illustrated Weekly,

The Illustrated London News

Every Friday.]

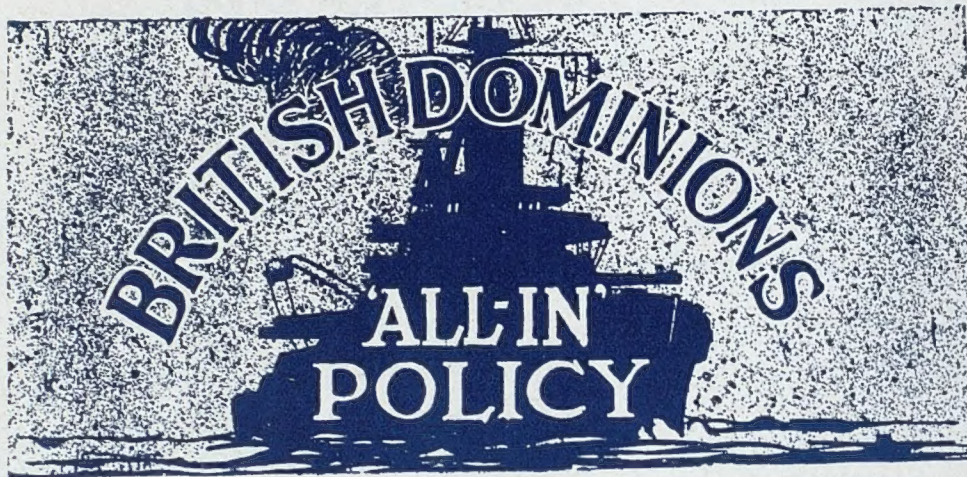
PRICE SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

[Every Friday.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: MILFORD LANE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

—TAKE OUT A—



It Protects the Home and All in It

The House-Holder "All-In" Policy covers all these Risks for 5/- per £100

Fire—Loss of Rent—Burglary—Housebreaking—Larceny and Theft—Employer's Liability—Injuries to Servants, including Casual Labour—Bursting of Water-Pipes and Apparatus following Frost, Storm, Flood or Tempest—Explosion of Gas or of Domestic Boilers—Mirror Breakage—Public Liability—Linen at Laundry—Lightning—Thunderbolt—Subterranean Fire—Earthquake—Riots—Strikes—Insurrection—Civil Commotion—Effects Removed while on Holiday or in Store—Effects of Family, Guests and Servants—Cash and/or Bank Notes up to £25—can be combined with the House-Owners' ALL-IN Cover.

The House-Owner "All-In" Policy covers all these Risks for 1/6 per £100

Fire—Lightning—Thunderbolt—Earthquake—Subterranean Fire—Loss of Rent—Riots—Strikes—Insurrection—Civil Commotion—Burglary—Housebreaking—Larceny—Theft—Explosion of Gas or Domestic Boilers—Hot Water and Heating Apparatus—Property Owners' Liability. Can be combined with the House-Holder's ALL-IN Cover.

Write for interesting Descriptive Booklet 30, and full particulars, free from "All-In" Policy Dept., the

BRITISH DOMINIONS

GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

3, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Head Office: British Dominions House, Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C.

RESERVES EXCEED - £1,000,000

W



October 18, 1916

ALBUM

EXAMPLES

ist.

Now on Sale.

ANOTHER ILLUS-
s a feature of it.
SILK RIBBON.

agent's, or at any Railway
ply is limited.

3, from the Offices,
W.C.

PS, & THE HOSPITALS

ch"

D BEST PAPER.

OR LIKES IT!

6d. EVERY WEDNESDAY.

LONDON, W.C.

Wines

"PRIDE OF AUSTRALIA"

reet, London Bridge, S.E.

The Illustrated War News, Oct. 18, 1916. Part 19, New Series

The Illustrated War News



RUSSIANS AT SALONIKA: ON THE MARCH TO THE FIGHTING LINE—EACH WITH A STEEL HELMET.
Official Photograph.

THE GREAT WAR.

By W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

ALTHOUGH there has been a considerable amount of activity this week on a considerable number of fronts, very little of that fighting can be described as emphatic in nature. The fighting of the Allies in the West, though extremely good and fruitful, is probably little more than manœuvring for position. The Russian troops have encountered the energy of desperation, and success has not been fully developed. Only in Macedonia and on the Carso has movement of definitive nature gone forward. Even, in the retrograde aspect, the energies of the Austro-Germans against the Roumanians in Transylvania do not appear to have generated any great or grave event so far, and, although we have no reason to minimise the situation here, we can admit that it has yet to show reasons for anxiety. The situation is, as I pointed out last week, still indeterminate. Indeed, the whole of the scheme of war is at present saving itself for events.

The Western arena has again seen advances by both the French and the British in their own time and to their own objectives. These advances were not of extraordinarily great power, and are not to be compared with the specifically forceful drives. All the same, the enemy was unable to resist, so that we can see that, even with the fourth month of the Western fighting, the Germans have yet no model of defence that can break our offensive. The attack seems everywhere to have been initiated for the reduction of stray and salient

points of German defence, and to bring us into closer contact with the fourth line of enemy resistance, which holds guard over Bapaume. Our own assault was sent forward over a front of some twelve miles, the left wing being on the Albert-Bapaume road, the right connecting with the French below Morval, where the fourth German

line has already suffered some damage at the hands of the French. In this attack the village of Le Sars inevitably fell into our grip, and progress was made to the extent of 600 or 1000 yards at most points of our front. In such an advance we are working very close up to the German defensive position at Le Transloy and the Butte de Warlencourt, two pivotal points in the defence of Bapaume. We are driving onward steadily, and if at other points—notably on the Thiepval ridge—we seem to have been quiet, this has not been from want of encroachment, for point after point of the enemy's trench system has been won. Another interesting feature of the

week's work has been the resurgence of activity along other sections of our line. There has been

a considerable amount of raiding north of the Ancre, as well as in the neighbourhood of Loos and in the country higher up. The Germans have expressed their anxiety about other sectors of the West, and have shown that they are in a condition to fear an attack from any and every other point; these determined raids will keep them

unpleasantly on the *qui vive*. Meanwhile, the next phase of the attack is obviously building up.



A CORNISH PEERESS AS FLOWER-SELLER: VISCOUNTESS FALMOUTH AUCTIONING FLOWERS FROM HER BOUQUET, AT A FARMERS' RED CROSS JUMBLE SALE IN TRURO MARKET.

Photograph by Topical.



HORSE UP TO ITS HAUNCHES IN A SEA OF MUD! SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES OUR TROOPS ON THE SOMME HAVE TO CONTEND WITH IN BAD WEATHER.

Official Photograph.

TI
which
Péron
a pos
ready
way
Vaast
came
ment
Somme
down
advan
system
encroa
day,
front
Chaul
but h
object

MUD

and t
Boven
and th
taken.
the rec
ment
promis
time t
northw
Péron
are ste
Bap
and C
though
will be
brough
tactics
that t

WAR.

German defence, and to bring us into contact with the fourth line of enemy which holds guard over Bapaume. Our attack was sent forward over a front of some miles, the left wing being on the Albert-road, the right connecting with the town of Morval, where the fourth German line has already suffered some damage at the hands of the French. In this attack the village of Le Sars inevitably fell into our grip, and progress was made to the extent of 600 or 1000 yards at most points of our front. In such an advance we are working very close up to the German defensive position at Le Transloy and the Butte de Warlencourt, two pivotal points in the defence of Bapaume. We are driving onward steadily, and if at other points—notably on the Thiepval ridge—we seem to have been quiet, this has not been from want of encroachment, for point after point of the enemy's trench system has been won. Another interesting feature of the

attack has been the resurgence of activity in some sections of our line. There has been

a considerable amount of raiding north of the Ancre, as well as in the neighbourhood of Loos and in the country higher up. The Germans have expressed their anxiety about other sectors of the West, and have shown that they are in a condition to fear an attack from any and every other point; these determined raids will keep them

on the *qui vive*. Meanwhile, the attack is obviously building up.

The French marched with us in our attack which drove towards Bapaume and the Bapaume-Péronne road, and they brought their line to such a position as to make the village of Sailly-Saillisel ready for capture; they also began fighting their way through the immensely strong St. Pierre Vaast Wood, making progress. Péronne also came into attention by the still further development towards Mont St. Quentin. North of the Somme, indeed, the French have been wearing down the defence, and making their unhampered advances towards and on to the fourth defensive system. South of the Somme also the industry of encroachment has been going forward. On Tuesday, Oct. 10, an assault was manœuvred on a front of about three miles between Berny and Chaulnes. This was a small—as things go now—but brilliant affair. Not merely were all the objectives captured, but the troops went ahead

Gibraltar"; it may well be so, but the troops who could take Comblès should take Bapaume.

It is probably because of this hopelessness in the West that they are playing their hand so heavily in the East. With Russia, of course, it is so far a matter of mere defence, though it is a defence of furious nature, giving our Ally a stern battle for every small advance he is making on the Kovel front or in Galicia. Against Roumania the game is being played with a desperate boldness. There are, naturally, reasons for this determined effort. One is political. A striking victory would be, at this moment, the most valuable asset Germany could attain. It would not merely enhearten a depressed people, it might act as a weight to throw in the scales both of neutral regard and peace procedure. There is, however, a most practical side to the desire to conquer Roumania. It is that Roumania is not merely a



MUD THE ENEMY OF TRANSPORT: A BRITISH BIG GUN GOING UP TO THE SOMME FRONT IN BAD WEATHER.

Official Photograph.

and took yet further ground. The hamlet of Bovent fell, a hold was gained on Ablaincourt, and the woods west and north of Chaulnes were taken. The fighting was obviously undertaken for the rectification of line, though the French movement here is in excellent direction, and gives promise of enabling our Ally to control in due time the German railway of supply that runs northward behind Ablaincourt to Péronne. Péronne, indeed, is the nut on which the crackers are steadily gripping.

Bapaume and Péronne now stand as Thiepval and Comblès stood in relation to the fighting, though their importance is more pronounced. It will be seen, too, that similar tactics are being brought to bear on their reduction, and these tactics should beget similar results. It is said that the Germans consider Bapaume a "little

store from which foodstuffs and war material might be gathered to needy Empires, it is that the conquest of Roumania would bar the door against a Russian attack on Bulgaria—would, that is, keep clear the line of route between Berlin and the Ottoman East. It would be both polity and policy, then, to reduce the newest enemy; and, also, the newest enemy presents opportunities of victory not to be found on other spheres of the vast girdle. Roumania has not yet been welded to full power by war; she is, as I said last week, at the "beginnings" of things. By applying the full and sudden impact of her accumulated force, Germany, no doubt, considers she will be able to drive her way to the Black Sea, as she drove the Serbians down to the Grecian border. Her choice of two such leaders as Falkenhayn and Mackensen to control her plan gives an inkling of her hopes.

The energy with which she has gathered from her depleted reserves men enough to make the big attack in Transylvania is another indication of her intention. But, I will repeat, so far her advance has lacked the hall-mark of decision. True, von Falkenhayn's Austro-German troops have moved forward on a front running from Petroseny to the Predeal, from that point to Szekeley-Udvarhely. True the latter town, as well as the more important town of Brasso, has been taken;

are capturing villages as they press forward. The French, in the centre, have carried the defences in the region of Ghevgheli and menace that place; while the whole front here draws steadily towards Monastir. Across the Struma the Bulgars have not been able to hold the British, who have been able to get across the Demirhissar-Seres line, in addition to forcing the enemy out of all the salient villages and driving him off to the hills. Seres itself has been reached, and contact made with

the strong defences there. The position of the Bulgars in Seres is one of considerable danger.

The Italian advance of this week appears to have been a brilliant as well as valuable affair. Not one, but three, attacks were launched at points of the Austrian line, and each attack was a success. On the Carso our Ally carried with great

dash the system of defences running from the River Vippacco to the south of Oppacchiasella, taking over 5000 prisoners during the attack. South-east of Gorizia, between the points of Sober and Vertoiba, some 1000 yards of front was overrun and nearly a thousand prisoners captured; while the third blow, in the Trentino, struck at the inordinately powerful defence works the Austrians had built on Mt. Pasubio and in the neighbourhood, and the



PLENTY OF PROVISIONS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE SOMME FRONT: A CONVOY OF SUPPLIES, CARRIED BY HORSES IN PANIERS, ON ITS WAY TO THE FIRST LINE.

Photograph by Photopress.

but there is little in the Roumanian retirement to point to a drastic defeat of our Ally; and, while the actions seem to indicate ordinary and unshaken rearguard battles, there is no suggestion yet that the enemy has gained control of the difficult mountain entries into Roumania. At the same time, the Roumanians continue to fight on enemy soil about and above the Maros Valley; while Mackensen, with his Bulgar-Turkish-German force, has not yet shown signs of recovery from his defeat in the Dobrudja. It is useless to speculate about a theatre so full of the elements of the unexpected, though we have reason to hope that the Russo-Roumanian strength and the German weakness may set events flowing in our favour in due time.

The fighting in Macedonia has not been demonstrative, but it has been steady and useful. The Bulgars, apparently, have received some reinforcements, and are making things difficult for the left wing, particularly before the Serbians, but the advance has been in no place definitely checked. The Serbians are now well to the north of the Tchernia, and



PLENTY OF AMMUNITION FOR FRENCH MORTARS: A CONVOY OF AERIAL TORPEDOES (LARGE BOMBS WITH TAIL-FINS) ON ITS WAY TO THE SOMME FRONT.

Photograph by Photopress.

greater part of these works were carried. In all, the episode as a victory is striking, and it is more so because of the effect it may have in drawing reserves away from the Austrian forces in Transylvania at a moment when few men can be spared from that theatre.

LONDON: OCT. 16, 1916.



SHOWING

Gas shells have been used in the Somme. The military correspondents of the German press estimate that the part of the front estimated by

ring villages as they press forward. The
in the centre, have carried the defences in
of Ghevgheli and menace that place;
whole front here draws steadily towards
Across the Struma the Bulgars have not
to hold the British, who have been able
cross the Demirhissar-Seres line, in addi-
cing the enemy out of all the salient
nd driving him off to the hills. Seres
been reached, and contact made with

the strong de-
fences there. The
position of the
Bulgars in Seres
is one of con-
siderable danger.

The Italian
advance of this
week appears to
have been a bril-
liant as well as
valuable affair.
Not one, but
three, attacks
were launched at
points of the Aus-
trian line, and
each attack was a
success. On the
Carso our Ally
carried with great

CONVOY OF SUPPLIES,
FIRST LINE.

stem of defences running from the River
to the south of Oppacchiasella, taking over
ners during the attack. South-east of
between the points of Sober and Vertoiba,
yards of front was overrun and nearly
l prisoners captured; while the third
ne Trentino, struck at the inordinately
efence works the Austrians had built on
io and in the neighbourhood, and the



RS: A CONVOY OF AERIAL TORPEDOES
S WAY TO THE SOMME FRONT.
otopress.

t of these works were carried. In all,
e as a victory is striking, and it
because of the effect it may have in
erves away from the Austrian forces in
ia at a moment when few men can be
n that theatre.

LONDON: OCT. 16, 1916.

Gas Shells Bursting on the Canadian front.



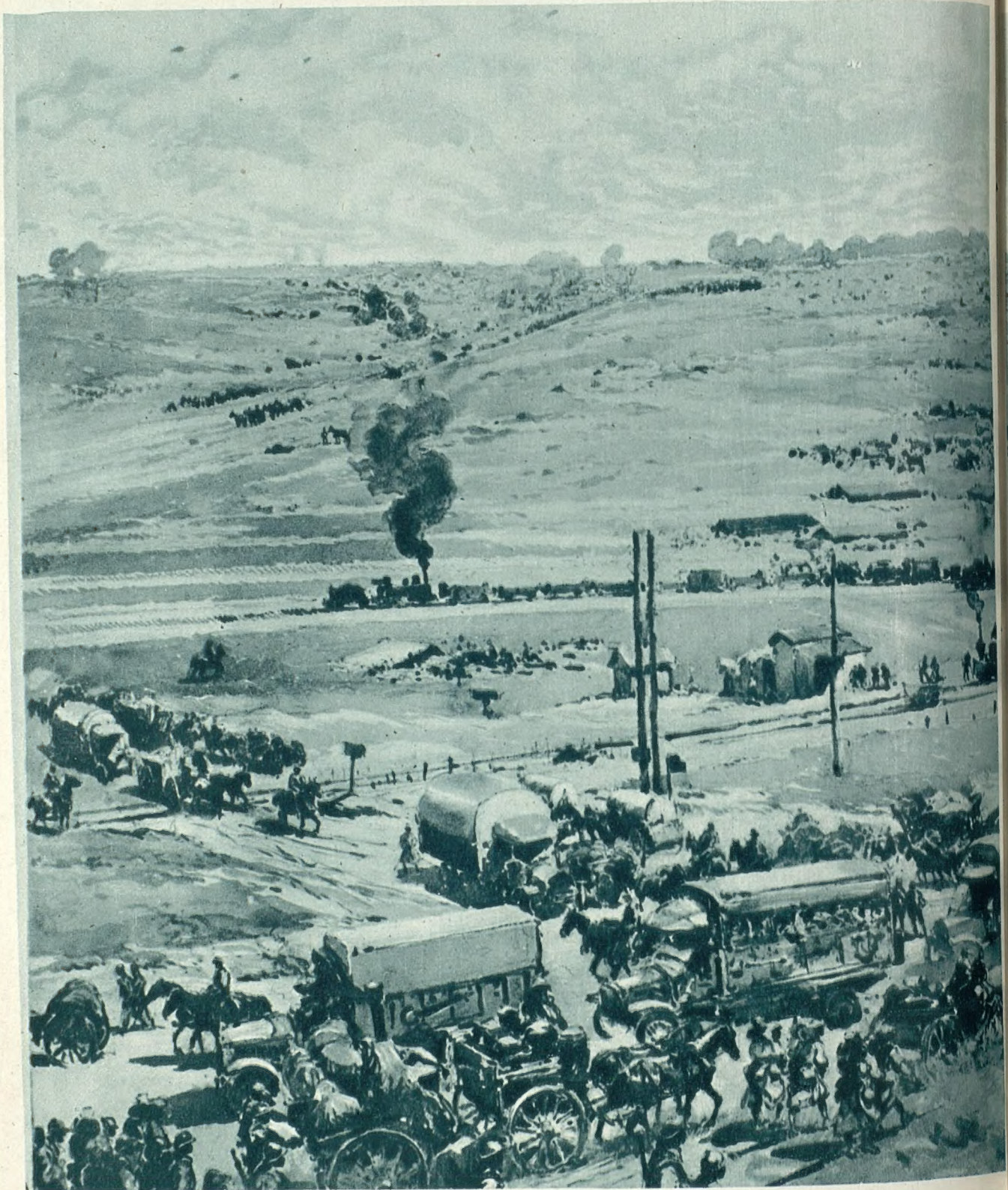
SHOWING (LOWER PHOTOGRAPH) GAS CREEPING ON THE GROUND: BURSTING GERMAN GAS SHELLS.

Gas shells have been largely used by the Germans in the Battle of the Somme. Writing of the British attack on Guillemont, the military correspondent of the "Times" said: "Before the attack the Germans had thrown into or about our front lines on this part of the front gas shells to the number of about 10,000, it is estimated by competent authorities. They certainly did not, as

the Germans now know, seriously impair the vigour of our attack." The two gas shells seen in our photographs, the lower one of which was taken, evidently, a few moments after the other, exploded near the Canadian lines. In the lower photograph, white clouds of gas from the right-hand shell can be seen creeping along the ground.—[Official Photos. Canadian War Records.]



With the Attacking French Army on the Somme: Keeping up



THE HIGHWAY OF VICTORY: THE SCENE OF CEASELESS

In rear of the fighting area, the main lines of communication by which troops and transport pass to the battle line converge and run parallel. The continuous stream of traffic to and fro in one of these localities is shown in the above illustration—a sketch on the spot by M. Georges Scott. Along the main roads, which are either formerly existing roads widened by the

MOVEMENT IMMEDIATE

Army pioneers, or else
ments, keep passing n
processions of German

French Army on the Somme.

Keeping up Supplies of Men, Munitions, and food.



HIGHWAY OF VICTORY: THE SCENE OF CEASELESS
which troops and transport pass to the battle line converge
one of these localities is shown in the above illustration—a
which are either formerly existing roads widened by the

MOVEMENT IMMEDIATELY IN REAR OF THE BATTLE-LINE.

Army pioneers, or else entirely new-made roads, convoys of stores, ammunition, and provisions, motor-wagons with reinforcements, keep passing night and day, side by side. In the reverse direction, similar columns of "empties" and continuous processions of German prisoners are on the move. Lines of railway extend along either side of the convoy-road routes.

The Western front: With the Canadians at Courcelette.



IN A COMMUNICATION-TRENCH UNDER SHRAPNEL-FIRE: CANADIANS PASSING TO THE FIRE-TRENCHES.

A reinforcing party of Canadian infantry, during the attack on Courcelette, are seen in the upper illustration going forward under shrapnel fire from the enemy along a narrow, winding communication-trench leading to our fire-trenches facing the enemy's fortified lines. The men as photographed by a Canadian official photographer from a point of vantage a short way in rear—are

shown in the background to the left-centre, making their way cautiously in file, and keeping their heads bent to get what protection is possible from the crest of the parapet thrown up in digging the trench.—In the lower illustration a group of officers is seen, with a Canadian army camera-operator at work, during the attack on Courcelette.—[Canadian Official Photographs.]

Th



THE FA

It is hard to imagine the effect of a hit with a high explosive shell in the neighbourhood of a German field-gun. The metal. The gun and

Canadians at Courcellette.



CANADIANS PASSING TO THE FIRE-TRENCHES.

background to the left-centre, making their way file, and keeping their heads bent to get what possible from the crest of the parapet thrown up in trench.—In the lower illustration a group of officers a Canadian army camera-operator at work, during the Courcellette.—[Canadian Official Photographs.]

The Western front: With the Canadians at Courcellette.



THE FATE OF THE GERMAN FIELD ARTILLERY: WHAT WAS LEFT OF TWO GUNS.

It is hard to imagine a more telling presentment of the shattering effect of a hit with a high-explosive shell than that shown in the upper photograph. It shows what happened during the battle in the neighbourhood of Courcellette, on one of our shells striking a German field-gun. What remained was a flattened heap of scrap-metal. The gun and trail were struck down on the ground, the

hub and spokes of the gun-carriage wheels were blown by the explosion bodily out of the tires, the gun gear and fittings were hurled aside in bent and twisted fragments.—In the lower illustration another German field-gun, similarly struck down and little less of a wreck, is seen as the victorious Canadians found it on taking Courcellette.—[Canadian Official Photographs.]

THE BEGINNINGS OF WAR-MACHINES: INCENDIARY APPARATUS.

THE liquid fire used in the trenches and incendiary bombs dropped by the aircraft of to-day represent a recent development of incendiary war appliances whose original forms date from a very early period of the world's history. "Greek Fire" (invented by Callinicus in the seventh century), a highly combustible liquid the composition of which is now unknown, contained in earthen ware vessels, was thrown by means of catapults on to the roofs of enemy towns with the object of setting fire to their thatch. As recently as 1878 patents were taken out covering contrivances for throwing combustible liquids by means of compressed air, and cylinders for this purpose formed part of the suggested offensive armament of small launches and other craft (Fig. 7.) By means of this device a spray of the liquid could be projected about 300 feet on to the deck of an enemy ship, and there ignited by the enemy's own fire or by incendiary rockets.

In the Middle Ages burning substances were attached to swallows and other birds, so that the thatched roofs containing their nests might be set on fire when they returned to them. Cats, dogs, rats, and other animals treated in the same barbarous manner served to communicate fire to the buildings into which they ran for shelter when released (Fig. 10). Illustrations of the ninth century also show horsemen carrying flaming torches at their lance-points (Fig. 6). In the fifteenth century cross-bowmen occasionally used incendiary arrows.

The use of fire-ships extended over a long period from about 190 B.C., when the Rhodians attempted to fire hostile vessels by means of cauldrons of burning material carried at the ends of spars from the bows of their ships (Fig. 1), until 1809, when Lord Cochrane used fire-ships in his attack on the French in the Basque Roads. In this instance the holds of three of the fire-ships were filled with powder-casks and sand covered with heavy timber, which was again

covered with hand-grenades and rockets. The attack was only indirectly successful, as no enemy vessels were set alight, but in the panic caused by the premature blowing up of one of Cochrane's explosive fire-ships the French cut their cables and so allowed their vessels to drift ashore to destruction. In 1588 the Spanish Armada at anchor off Calais were forced to put to sea by

means of light fire-ships which were set adrift amongst them by the English. This manoeuvre drove the Spanish ships into the clutches of the waiting English fleet, and did much to precipitate their final defeat (Fig. 3). In the Dutch War of 1672 fire-ships were expected to play an important part, no less than 22 of these vessels, accompanying the combined French

and English fleet of 101 sail. Figs. 1 and 2 show fire-ships provided with fire-cauldrons carried at the extremities of hinged masts or "derricks," by means of which the fire-cauldron's position could be adjusted so as to bring it into contact with the most inflammable part of the vessel attacked. In order to protect their roofs from the effect of incendiary projectiles, people in ancient and mediæval days are said to have covered

them with raw hides, and this means of protection was used, in more recent times by settlers in North America in their Red Indian conflicts, arrows carrying burning brands being commonly used by these savages to set on fire cabins or other buildings sheltering their white adversaries.

In siege warfare of the Middle Ages, melted lead, boiling oil, and burning materials of many kinds were showered on the heads of the besiegers working at

the foot of a castle wall, these missiles being dropped through the floor of a wooden gallery, called a "hoard," projecting from the face of the wall. Our word "hoarding," signifying a wooden protection, may be derived from this. Castle walls were eventually built with "machicolations," or projecting parapets, to take the place and answer the purpose of the ancient "hoards."

(Continued opposite.)

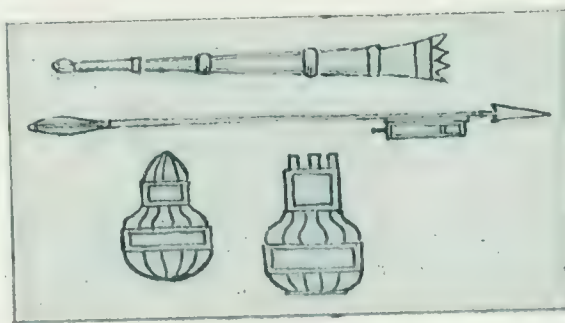


FIG. 11.—AN ANCIENT CHINESE INCENDIARY ARROW, WITH TORCH AND SHELLS.



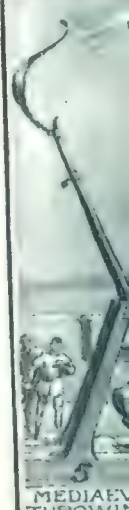
FIG. 10.—A DOG (WITH PROTECTIVE BODY-BELT) CARRYING AN INCENDIARY VESSEL TO SET FIRE TO A CAMP.



The



15th C



MEDIAEVAL THROWING



8

15th C

(Continued.)
A spherical
smooth-bore
seventeenth
sphere of
holes were
meeting ea

INCENDIARY APPARATUS.

with hand-grenades and rockets. The was only indirectly successful, as no enemy were set alight, but in the panic caused by premature blowing up of one of Cochrane's five fire-ships the French cut their cables and allowed their vessels to drift ashore to destruction. In 1588 the Spanish Armada at Calais were forced to put to sea by means of light fire-ships which were set adrift amongst them by the English. This manoeuvre drove the Spanish ships into the clutches of the waiting English fleet, and did much to precipitate their final defeat (Fig. 3). In the Dutch War of 1672 fire-ships were expected to play an important part, no less than 22 of these vessels, accompanying the combined French

INCENDIARY ARROW,
HELLS.

English fleet, of 101 sail. Figs. 1 and 2 fire-ships provided with fire-cauldrons carried the extremities of hinged masts or "derricks," means of which the fire-cauldron's position could be adjusted so as to bring it into contact with the most inflammable part of the vessel attacked. In order to protect their roofs from the rain of incendiary projectiles, people in ancient mediæval days are said to have covered them with raw hides, and this means of protection was used, in more recent times by settlers in North America in their Red Indian conflicts, arrows carrying burning brands being commonly used by these savages to set on fire cabins or other buildings sheltering their white adversaries.

In siege warfare of the Middle Ages, melted lead, boiling oil, and burning materials of many kinds were showered on the heads of the besiegers working at the foot of a castle wall, these missiles being dropped through the floor of a wooden gallery, called a "hoard," projecting from the face of the wall. Our word "hoarding," signifying a wooden protection, may be derived from this. The walls were eventually built with "machicoulons," or projecting parapets, to take the place of the ancient "hoards."

[Continued opposite.]

The Beginnings of War Machines: Incendiary Apparatus.



FOREFATHERS OF THE FLAMMENWERFER AND INCENDIARY BOMB: EARLY TYPES.

[Continued.]

A spherical incendiary shell called a "Carcass," thrown from smooth-bore cannon, was first used about the latter half of the seventeenth century. It was constructed by filling a hollow sphere of cast iron with a highly combustible substance. Four holes were provided in which were placed long wooden plugs meeting each other in the centre of the sphere. These plugs

were removed before the shell was inserted into the cannon, and the holes left by them allowed the flame from the propelling charge to ignite the combustible in the shell and afterwards allowed the resulting flame to find egress and so ignite any combustible matter with which it came in contact on arrival at its destination.—

[Drawings by W. B. Robinson.]

An Admiral's Daughter flying in Egypt.



IN AIRWOMAN'S GARB, READY FOR A FLIGHT: MISS PEIRSE, ADMIRAL PEIRSE'S DAUGHTER.

Women are to be found taking part even in that most dangerous branch of warfare, aviation. In our issue of October 11, for example, we illustrated the work of an airwoman, Mrs. A. S. Hitchcock, in the service of the Italian Army; and, if we remember right, the Russian air service also includes one or more women fliers. The above two photographs recently arrived from Egypt.

The description of the upper reads: "Miss Peirse, Admiral Peirse's daughter, about to fly towards the Turkish lines"; that of the lower: "Miss Peirse, who has become one of the best Allied aviators in Egypt." Sir Richard Peirse has two daughters. The elder married Lieut.-Commander R. L. Hamer, R.N. The younger is Miss Juanita Peirse.—[Photos by L.N.A.]



WITH
The men
Limitations
forms of
it is possi
can find
characteris

ing in Egypt.



IRSE, ADMIRAL PEIRSE'S DAUGHTER.

tion of the upper reads: "Miss Peirse, Admiral Peirse's
out to fly towards the Turkish lines"; that of the lower:
se, who has become one of the best Allied aviators in
Richard Peirse has two daughters. The elder married
ander R. L. Hamer, R.N. The younger is Miss
Peirse.—[Photos by L.N.A.]

British Sailors "Doubling," to Keep fit Aboard Ship.



WITH THE BRITISH NAVY IN WAR TIME: MEN OF A TROOP-SHIP'S CREW AT EXERCISE.

The men of the Navy have their own methods of keeping fit. Limitations of space naturally preclude the sailor from some forms of sport open to soldiers on land, but even on board ship it is possible to "double," as our photograph bears witness. One can find in it, also, evidence of the freedom from affectation characteristic of British seamen. "They have no truck at all

with 'heroics,'" writes Mr. Alfred Noyes in one of his recent articles on the Navy—referring more particularly to officers. "No good man runs any risk of being frozen into a smirking statue in the British Navy. I do not believe there is one officer in the Fleet who could be caught in any single attitude that a Press photographer would think 'right.'"—[Photo by G.N.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XIX.—THE 56TH REGIMENT.

PICKTON AND "OLD Q."

GENERAL Sir Thomas Picton was associated with several regiments, but it was in the 56th (now the 2nd Essex) that he obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and while still holding that position was appointed Governor of Trinidad. His conduct there was, by the contrivance of his enemies, represented as wantonly cruel, and he was twice brought to trial on a charge of having tortured a Spanish girl, Luise Calderon, in order to procure evidence in a criminal case.

The affair created a huge public sensation, and made Picton the most-discussed man of the day. Society, at home and abroad, was

he was joined by a Colonel Darling, one of his staunchest supporters, who remarked, "Picton, I have just left the Duke of Queensberry, and he has charged me with a message for you."

"Indeed," replied Picton, "I am certainly much honoured, more especially as I never had the pleasure of being introduced to his Grace."

"I know it," said Darling; "but he has often spoken of you and your affairs in the most friendly and liberal manner."

Picton expressed his gratitude, whereupon Darling continued—



NOT ON THE "SICK LIST," YET NEEDING TREATMENT: OUTSIDE A FRENCH MEDICAL OFFICER'S QUARTERS AT "CONSULTATION HOUR."

Doctor's "Consultation Rooms," mostly canvas-covered shanties, are established at points behind the front lines in the French and British battle-areas. There, at fixed hours daily, certain of the surgeons give advice and treatment to soldiers suffering from temporary indisposition or minor ailments. [French War Office Photograph.]

split for and against him. Home opinion was mostly adverse, but the people of Trinidad thought so well of the Governor that they presented him with a sword and raised a magnificent subscription to defray his legal expenses. This sum Picton returned.

He had, however, another and a more curious mark of favour during this time of trouble, which brought him the acquaintance of a strange and eccentric character, the queerest member of the British nobility then living.

One day, when Picton was dining with some friends at the Grosvenor Coffee-House,

"And now he wishes to show you his feelings with regard to the proceedings instituted against you by a more decided mark of his consideration."

"What do you mean, Darling?" Picton asked, with some surprise.

"Simply this. The Duke has watched the whole course of the proceedings with much interest, and he has now desired me to express to you his entire conviction of your innocence, together with the high sense which he entertains of your character."

Such a testimonial from the most notorious old

[Continued overleaf.]

AN EN

The men
the abs-
organised
have been
relaxation
September

THE 56TH REGIMENT.

Q."

joined by a Colonel Darling, one of the staunchest supporters, who remarked, "Picton has just left the Duke of Queensberry, who has charged me with a message for you," replied Picton, "I am certainly honoured, more especially as I never derive any pleasure of being introduced to his Grace," said Darling; "but he has often spoken of you and your affairs in the most friendly manner." Picton expressed his gratitude, whereupon he continued—



A FRENCH MEDICAL OFFICER'S QUARTERS.
UR."

at points behind the front lines in the French and British Armies, where they give advice and treatment to soldiers suffering from temporary ailments. [War Office Photograph.]

and now he wishes to show you his feelings regarding the proceedings instituted against you by a more decided mark of his indignation." "What do you mean, Darling?" Picton asked, much to his surprise. "Simply this. The Duke has watched the course of the proceedings with much interest, and he has now desired me to express to you his entire conviction of your innocence, and his high sense of the character of your character."

a testimonial from the most notorious old

[Continued overleaf.]

"Manon Lescaut" at the french front.



AN ENTR'ACTE OF THE GREAT TRAGEDY: "MANON LESCAUT" GIVEN BEFORE MEN AT THE FRONT.

The men at the front are able, now and then, to find relief from the absorbing tragedy of the war in various theatrical entertainments organised for their benefit. Both the French Army and the British Army have been thus provided by the dramatic profession with mental relaxation that has been highly appreciated. In our issue of September 13, our readers may recall, we illustrated a performance

given at the French front by a company from the Comédie Française. The drawing reproduced here shows an audience of French officers and men listening to a rendering of Puccini's opera, "Manon Lescaut," founded on Protos's famous story. As regards the British Army, Miss Lena Ashwell and her company have lately been touring the camps and hospitals.

reprobate in London may or may not have been gratifying to Picton; and it certainly was not without its humour. But he bowed his acknowledgments.



"OUR DAY" ZEPPELIN RELICS:
TWO AIRSHIP-WIRE SOUVENIR
PATTERNS DESIGNED FOR THE
RED CROSS SALE.

Forty miles of Zeppelin wire, it is estimated, salvaged material from the brought-down Zeppelins, were specially fashioned into souvenirs by wounded soldiers for the Red Cross "Our Day" Sale, on October 19. The men worked for weeks beforehand, making the wire mostly into personal ornaments of various shapes.

Photo. by News Illustrations.

Darling, however, had still more to say. "But that is not all. I have just parted with him, and he desired me to say that as he is aware of the great expenses which you must incur in defending yourself against a Government prosecution, and as he is uncertain whether you can support the heavy demands upon you, he is desirous that you should make him your banker during the remainder of the proceedings. He

offers you the use of any sum under ten thousand pounds."

By this generosity Picton was quite overcome. For a little he could not express his feelings, but at length he let it be seen that he was really touched. He wrote a note of very cordial thanks, declining the assistance offered, and explaining that he had no need of the money, as his uncle had placed his whole fortune at his disposal for the defence. But for that, however, he would "readily have availed himself of the Duke's disinterested liberality." He closed with an expression of his eternal gratitude. Picton showed the note to the company, and handed it to Colonel Darling for delivery.

There, for the time, the matter ended; but Picton had not heard the last of "Old Q." Two days before the General left for the Peninsula, where he was to enhance that military reputation which he sealed with his death at Waterloo, he was once more at the Grosvenor Coffee-House making preparations for his journey. A card was handed to him, and he read with some surprise the name of the Duke of Queensberry, coupled with a request that the General would oblige his Grace by coming to his carriage at the door for one

moment. Picton went down immediately, and the Duke, apologising for not alighting, owing to his years and infirmity (he was then eighty-six), shook hands very cordially, and said—

"General Picton, I have ventured out expressly to shake you by the hand and bid you farewell before you leave the country; and there is one request which I have to make, and which I hope you will oblige me in."

Picton assured the Duke that it would give him the greatest satisfaction to oblige his Grace in any possible way.

"Well, then," said "Old Q.," "it is this: you know what vague and contradictory accounts we get in the newspapers about the proceedings of our Army; now I want you to write me a letter occasionally—that is, whenever you can find leisure—just that I may know the truth."

General Picton said he would certainly do so with the utmost pleasure, and would take care to send particulars of every important affair. Hard pressed though he was for time, he kept his word punctually, and Queensberry regarded his correspondent as a sure source of authentic news. "Ah," he used to remark, "this is a letter from Picton—now we shall have the truth."

The correspondence, however, did not continue very long. "Old Q." was on his last legs, and December of 1810 saw him laid to rest beneath the altar of St. James's, Piccadilly. When his will, disposing of more than a million sterling, was opened, it was found that he had remembered his special war-correspondent to the tune of five thousand pounds.



"OUR DAY" ZEPPELIN RELICS: A SOUVENIR-BROOCH
PATTERN ON ITS CARD, DESIGNED FOR THE
RED CROSS SALE.

For days before the Red Cross "Our Day" Sale on October 19, offers up to £5 each poured into the offices of the organiser of the sale, Miss May Beeman. They were mostly, it is stated, for the brooches of metal from the brought-down Zeppelins. Miss Beeman described the airships as "The Kaiser's Gift to the Red Cross."

Photo. by News Illustrations.



ROAD-

Native lab
Balkans, c
graph show
of Greek
soldier as
armed wit

Picton went down immediately, and, apologising for not alighting, owing to and infirmity (he was then eighty-six), and very cordially, and said—

General Picton, I have ventured out expressly to see you by the hand and bid you farewell as you leave the country; and there is one thing which I have to make, and which I hope will oblige me in."

General Picton assured the Duke that it would give him the greatest satisfaction to oblige his Grace in any possible way.

"I, then," said "Old Q.," "it is this: you have given me vague and contradictory accounts in the newspapers about the proceedings of the trial; now I want you to write me a letter which shall—clearly—that is, whenever you can find time—just that I may know the truth."

General Picton said he would certainly do so with the utmost pleasure, and would take care to furnish particulars of every important affair. Hard though he was for time, he kept his word, and Queensberry regarded his correspondence as a sure source of authentic news. He used to remark, "this is a letter from General Picton, now we shall have the truth."

His correspondence, however, did not continue very long. "Old Q." was on his last journey in December of 1810 saw him laid to rest in the altar of St. James's, Piccadilly. His will, disposing of more than a million pounds, was opened, it was found that he had bequeathed his special war-correspondent's fund of five thousand pounds.



"OUR DAY" ZEPPELIN RELICS: A SOUVENIR-BROOCH
ON ITS CARD, DESIGNED FOR THE
RED CROSS SALE.

before the Red Cross "Our Day" Sale on October 19, to £5 each poured into the offices of the organiser of Miss May Beeman. They were mostly, it is stated, for the metal from the brought-down Zeppelins. Miss Beeman the airships as "The Kaiser's Gift to the Red Cross."

Photo. by News Illustrations.

Greek Women and Macedonians Working for the Allies.



ROAD-MAKING AT SALONIKA: GREEK WOMEN BREAKING STONES; AND MACEDONIAN LABOURERS.

Native labour has been largely employed by the Allies in the Balkans, chiefly in connection with road-making. The upper photograph shows an interesting scene among the mountains—a group of Greek women breaking stones near Salonika, with a British soldier as overseer. In the lower photograph are some labourers armed with picks and hoes and clad in their picturesque native

garb. They are Macedonians of Bulgarian origin, pressed into the service. The amount of road-construction accomplished by our forces among the desolate Balkan hills, where highways were few and far between, has been very great. The new roads will doubtless have a considerable effect on the future development of the country.—[Official Photographs.]

Our German and Bulgarian Prisoners at Salonika.



PRISONERS TAKEN ON THE BRITISH BALKAN FRONT: FEEDING GERMANS AND QUESTIONING BULGARS.

Both Germans and Bulgarians have been captured by the British forces in the Balkans. The upper photograph shows some of our men serving out rations to German prisoners of war in a Salonika compound. In the lower one a group of Bulgarians are seen being interrogated by a British officer. Recent official despatches from our Balkan front have announced considerable British activity.

One, for example, said: "On our Struma front on the night of October 5-6 we repulsed an enemy counter-attack against Nevolien, taking some prisoners. On October 8 our troops occupied the following villages: Ago Mah, Komarjan, Hristian Kamila, Kukuluk, and Ebrshan." A later report said: "Close to our lines over 1500 enemy dead have been counted."—[Official Photographs.]

WE
Acco
wide
of th
as th
North
Italia

Prisoners at Salonika.



FEEDING GERMANS AND QUESTIONING BULGARS.

One, for example, said: "On our Struma front on the night of October 5-6 we repulsed an enemy counter-attack against Nevosico, taking some prisoners. On October 6 our troops occupied the following villages: Ago Mah, Komarjan, Hristian Kamila, Kukuluk, and Elishan." A later report said: "Close to our lines over 1500 enemy dead have been counted."—[Official Photographs.]

On the Italian front: Concrete Parapet; and Watch-Dog.



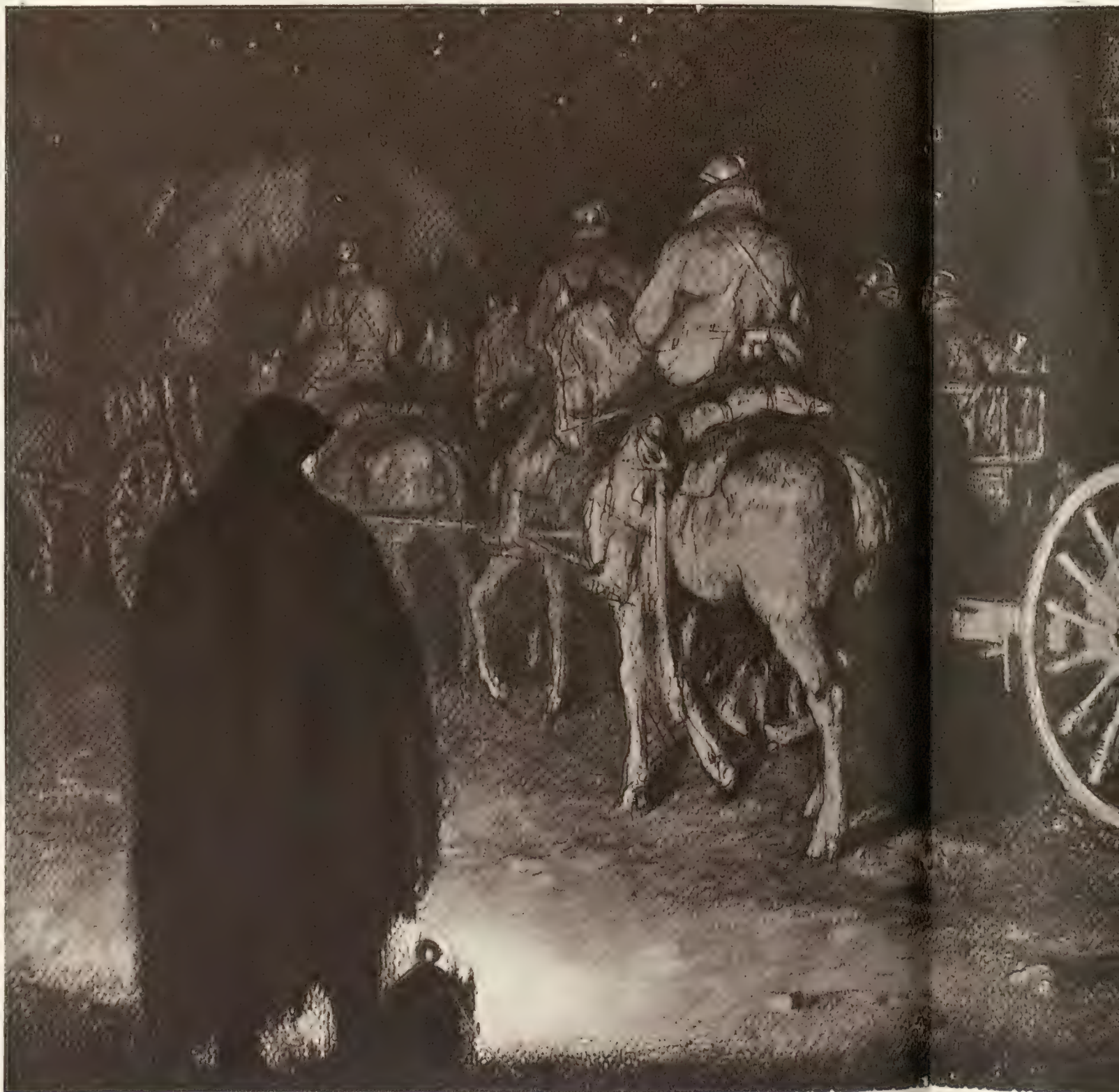
WELL PROTECTED AGAINST SURPRISE: AN ITALIAN HILL-POST AND ITS FOUR-FOOTED SENTRY.

Accounts of the Italian Army's mountain fighting mention the widespread use by the Austrians of concrete in the construction of their trenches at important points. They employ concrete much as the Germans have used it in their elaborately fortified lines in Northern France, which the British are now attacking. The Italians in the Alps also adopt similar measures, in particular for

the extra-fortification of positions where the lie of the ground favours an enemy counter-offensive in force; such as saddle-back dips along ridges or stretches of open ground where flanking passes debouch into valleys. One such concrete-built breastwork, loopholed for musketry, is shown above. On the banquette the watch-dog is going his round.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



On the Somme front: French Artillery M



A NIGHT SCENE REMBRANDT MIGHT HAVE PAINTED: A "75" BATTERY ON THE MOVE

There is an almost Rembrandtesque effect in the falling of the lights and shadows, and blackness in the background, of the night scene here depicted, in a drawing by Georges Leroux, made "somewhere" close in rear of one of the Somme battlefields. The modern mechanical details of the partially seen gun-carriage being only indistinctly visible by the lantern-gleam in the

darkness, with but little of it a night-march scene of we see the passage of a

the Somme front: french Artillery Moving After Dark.



EMBRANDT MIGHT HAVE PAINTED : A "75" BATTERY ON THE MOVE TO A FRESH POSITION BY LANTERN-LIGHT.

shadows, and blackness in the background, of the night
re." close in rear of one of the Somme battlefields.
g only indistinctly visible by the lantern-gleam in the

darkness, with but little effort of imagination, taking in the helmeted and cloaked figures on horseback, one might, indeed, fancy
it a night-march scene of the period of Alva's terrible Spanish legions, across the Flanders border not far distant. Actually
we see the passage of a French field-battery through a village in Northern France after nightfall, shifting its daytime position.

The Taking of Combles by British and French Together.



AFTER THE STORMING: THE "PLACE"; WITH THE TOWN HALL (RIGHT), PARISH CHURCH (LEFT).

The fortified country town of Combles formed, in conjunction with Thiepval in the same neighbourhood, two *points d'appui*, or pivot-positions, for the enemy. The importance attached to Combles is proved by the desperate tenacity that the Germans showed in its defence. Combles was attacked by both British and French on converging lines, the position being where our right wing and the

French left linked. It was eventually stormed and occupied by the troops of both nations on September 26, after weeks of attack. During that time the intricately entrenched maze of outlying German positions and underground defences was assailed by a constant succession of thrusts forward, in which the ground gained had to be fought for foot by foot.—[Photos. by L.N.A.]

FRENCH

The light
The upper
docks at
rations of
the letter
employed

and french Together.



L (RIGHT), PARISH CHURCH (LEFT).

ed. It was eventually stormed and occupied by the nations on September 26, after weeks of attack. The intricately entrenched maze of outlying and underground defences was assailed by a series of thrusts forward, in which the ground gained inch by inch for foot by foot.—[Photos. by L.N.A.]

Wine Rations for the french Troops.

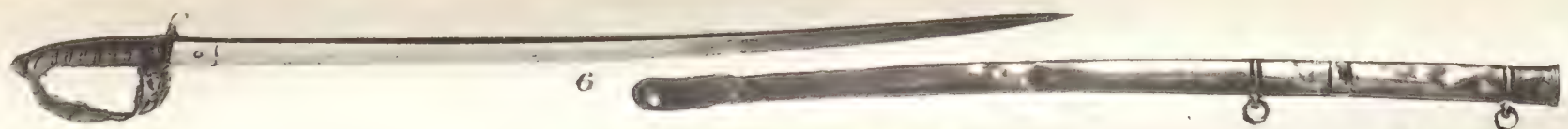


FRENCH WOMEN AND GERMAN PRISONERS AT WORK ON THE POILU'S RATIONS: MOVING CASKS.

The light wine of France is indispensable to the French soldier. The upper photograph shows French women rolling casks in the docks at Bordeaux, where one firm is said to send 700,000 wine rations each day to the troops. German prisoners of war, with the letters "P.G." (prisonnier de guerre) on their clothing, are employed in the work of conveyance. Writing recently from the

French front, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett contrasted the commissariat arrangements favourably with those of the enemy. "The troops," he says, "have the air of being extremely fresh, pleased with their job, and, above all, well nourished. . . . Food and wine are in abundance, and this factor will count even more in the coming winter than it does at present."—[French Official Photographs.]

Allies' Gifts to the Tower: Swords of five Nations; and Souvenirs.





(1) AN ITALIAN SWORD; (2) RUSSIAN; (3) BELGIAN; (4) FRENCH; (5) JAPANESE; (6) LORD WOLSELEY'S SWORD; (7) LORD KITCHENER'S SWORD; (8) LORD ROBERTS'S REVOLVER; (9) JAPANESE APPARATUS AND DIRECTIONS FOR CLEANING SWORDS.

The Allied Governments were asked in 1914 to contribute swords to the Tower collection, as souvenirs of their friendship, and generously complied. Particulars of the above exhibits were given in the "Illustrated London News" of October 14. The Japanese armourer's directions for keeping a sword clean say: "When the honourable sword is in use the blade should be dusted with the dabber (*uchiko*) twice a month in summer,

and once a month in winter, being finally wiped with a soft paper (*hosho-gami*). In the rainy season of summer and on wet days, the sword should be kept in good condition and free from rust by a thin application of pure oil of cloves (*choji-abura*), or camelia-seed oil (*tsuba-abura*), the superfluous oil being wiped away." These gifts are of unique interest and value.—[Copyright Reserved by H.M. Office of Works.]

FOOTNOTES TO ARMAGEDDON: X.—AT 2.45.

THE shock of the blow pulled Jimmy up sharp. It was all very dark, and for the moment he wondered what on earth had happened. Then he remembered that the angle of the banisters had caught him in that way before, and it is to be deplored that, as he stood there blinking at the pain in his forehead, he rather cursed his mother-in-law's house in all its dark nooks and angles. When he had calmed his soul, he continued to mount upward.

The disturbance in the house seemed to grow as he went upstairs. He could feel the sense of excitement taking hold of him. It wasn't merely that there was an undue bustling, but, more than anything, there was an air of great things doing. He passed various females—Grace's mother one of them—and they were full of pompous businesses. He was ignored, but he knew he would be. He knew that this was one of the times when man lost all his dominion. He waited at Grace's door, rather nervous, rather hesitant. But nobody said "Stay out" or "Go in." Because he was unchallenged, because he suddenly realised "Of course, that's why I'm here—Grace wants me," he took his courage in his hand. He entered the bedroom.

How they ignored him! He resented it, but knew that it must be so. The nurse failed to acknowledge that he had any identity at all. She was being monstrously busy in a sort of secret corner. And Grace showed no anxiety to know him either. But then, poor dear, she looked

rottenly done up. She was on the bed, naturally, rather small among the pillows, and she appeared terribly languid. Jimmy could see that she was very weak. He wanted to rush at her, but he couldn't. She didn't look as if she could stand anything. He just watched her as she lay there

with her eyes closed, and her breath coming very faintly. It was only when the nurse came steadily across the room that he realised the baby.

Of course, he'd expected it to be there, but it was rather a shock. At first, it was a bundle of clothes with certain semblances of humanity at the upper end. But he soon saw that it had spirit and being. Grace, the languid, revived in its immediate presence. She stirred and smiled in her jolly old way—but with something more in her smile than he had known up to this. She took the baby with a curious tenderness, looked up, and, he considered, smiled at him. He had to make his part in that smile an un-

certain quantity. He didn't know whether he was within the charmed circle or not—whether he was an intruder or not. Somehow, he seemed completely out of it. But husbands are subjected

to such conditions. In his heart he knew that Grace wanted him there all right. It was at her desire that he had come along. Still—well, he supposed he had better admire the baby...

It seemed to him like a million other babies. It was unwarrantably small, very furrowed, and very brick-coloured. It screwed up its eyes and opened its mouth continuously



THE CAVALRY'S TIME COMING AT LAST ON THE WESTERN FRONT: TROOPERS HELPING UP A FALLEN REGIMENTAL PACK-HORSE.

Press Bureau Official Photograph.



AN ACCIDENT THAT HAPPENS OCCASIONALLY: A BRITISH DESPATCH-RIDER'S MOTOR-CYCLE DESTROYED BY TAKING FIRE.

The misadventure took place on the outskirts of one of the British camps close in rear of where fighting is now going on. The blaze drew an interested group of lookers-on to the spot.

Press Bureau Official Photograph.



WITH A

In the upper p
troops in East
They are pris
Before the w
several Askar
equipped troop

ON: X.—AT 2.45.

done up. She was on the bed, naturally, all among the pillows, and she appeared languid. Jimmy could see that she was k. He wanted to rush at her, but he She didn't look as if she could stand He just watched her as she lay there

with her eyes closed, and her breath coming very faintly. It was only when the nurse came steadily across the room that he realised the baby.

Of course, he'd expected it to be there, but it was rather a shock. At first, it was a bundle of clothes with certain semblances of humanity at the upper end. But he soon saw that it had spirit and being. Grace, the languid, revived in its immediate presence. She stirred and smiled in her jolly old way—but with something more in her smile than he had known up to this. She took the baby with a curious tenderness, looked up, and, he considered, smiled at him. He had to make his part in that smile an un-

AST ON THE
PING UP A
ORSE.

quantity. He didn't know whether he in the charmed circle or not—whether an intruder or not. Somehow, he seemed y out of it. But husbands are subjected to such conditions. In his heart he knew that Grace wanted him there all right. It was at her desire that he had come along. Still—well, he supposed he had better admire the baby...

It seemed to him like a million other babies. It was unwarrantably small, very furrowed, and very brick coloured. It screwed up its eyes and opened its mouth continuously

BRITISH DESPATCH-RIDER'S
KING FIRE.

British camps close in rear of group of lookers-on to the spot.

At the British front in East Africa: Campaign Incidents.

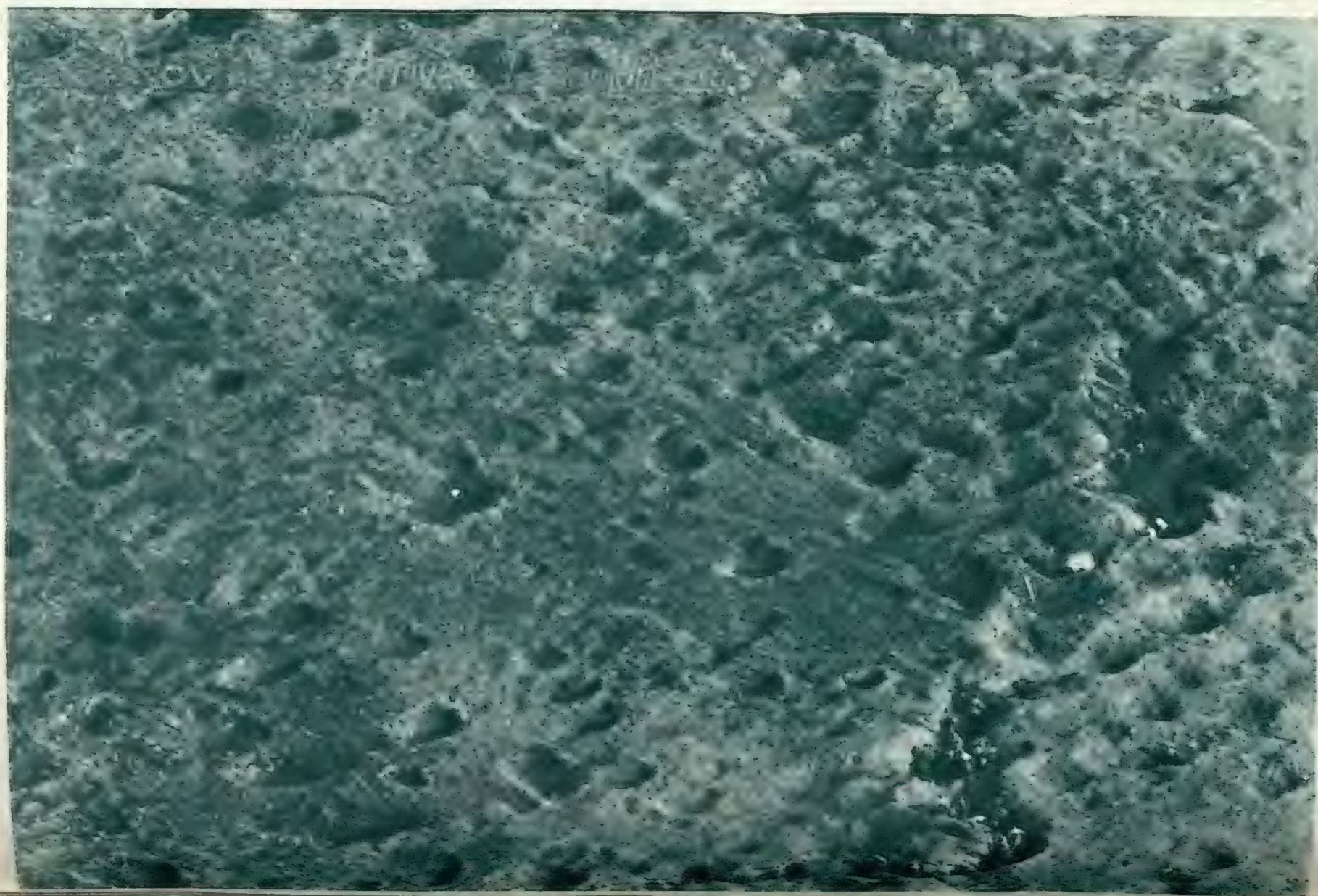


WITH A FLYING COLUMN: ASKARI PRISONERS, UNDER SEPOY ESCORT; AND QUESTIONING NATIVES.

In the upper photograph are seen typical German uniformed native troops in East Africa, or "Askaris," as they are usually called. They are prisoners being brought in under escort of Indian Sepoys. Before the war the Germans had under arms in East Africa several Askari battalions—regularly drilled, uniformed, and equipped troops under German officers. They occupied garrisons

on the main roads across the colony, with fortified posts along the German frontier bordering on British East Africa. In the lower illustration, General Hannington, in command of one of the British columns in German East Africa, is seen with an officer of the Intelligence Department questioning a friendly native tribesman, with a native soldier as interpreter.

The Wonders of the french Photographic Air Service.





PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A FRENCH AEROPLANE ON THE SOMME: FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING FOR AN ATTACK AT VERMAND-OVILLERS.

This wonderful photograph was taken during a French attack on Vermand-Ovillers, and shows the arrival of French reinforcements in the trenches at 3 p.m. An official communiqué regarding the operations said: "South of the Somme our troops, passing to the attack about 2.30 in the afternoon at several points of the front, gained important successes. The villages of Vermand-Ovillers and Berny . . . were conquered in the course of a brilliant assault." The photographic section of the French air service supplies invaluable views and plans of enemy positions. "The perfection

which has been attained in the taking of photographs," wrote Mr. Laurence Jerrold recently after visiting a French aviation camp on the Somme front, "surpasses anything which could be imagined. . . . It [i.e., the camp] is one great, perfect machine, and in all—in the daring fliers who dash over the enemy's lines, and in the men who develop, read, and print these photographs, upon which so much, indeed everything, depends—there is the same steadfast purpose and the same enthusiasm."—[French Official Photograph.]

With the french during the Somme front Battles.



CLOSE TO THE BATTLE-LINE: A CONVOY MOTOR-WAGON ON FIRE; A VILLAGE DRESSING-STATION.

A minor Army mishap is seen in the upper illustration. The leading motor-wagon of a convoy carrying French soldiers is seen on fire, making the convoy halt while the outbreak is being dealt with. Some of the men are seen clearing away the tarpaulin covering of the vehicle on fire, to get at the flames. Should the fire not be got under, the motor-wagon will have to be hauled aside,

and the convoy remain halted until another is brought up from elsewhere. — The lower illustration shows a French field-ambulance dressing-station established in the ruins of a just-captured village. In the foreground is the *paère*, whose steel helmet lies on the ground at his side on the left.—[French War Office Official Photographs.]



LOYAL SOLDIERS

In the upper illustration, a group of soldiers are seen in a field, possibly a camp or a dressing-station. The lower illustration shows a soldier in a field, possibly a camp or a dressing-station.

me front Battles.



RE; A VILLAGE DRESSING-STATION.

remain halted until another is brought up
The lower illustration shows a French field-
ing-station established in the ruins of a just-
In the foreground is the padre, whose steel
the ground at his side on the left.—[French War
otographs.]

fighting on the Somme front—Colonial Auxiliaries.



LOYAL SOLDIERS OF FRANCE: IN AN ANNAMITE CAMP; AND A SPAHI WAR-DECORATION PARADE.

In the upper illustration we get an interior glimpse in an Annamite camp in France. It shows the kind of open-fronted mat-and-canvas routed sheds the men in the field live in. They are very like their native quarters at home. Each set of men cook for themselves in the sheds they occupy, as the little heaps of firewood at the entrance to each shed indicate. The Annamites have exchanged

the native straw hats of lamp-shade shape universal throughout Indo-China, and wearing which they arrived in France, for a Tam-o'-Shanter *béret* of the Chasseurs d'Alpins pattern. They wear steel helmets in action.—In the lower illustration Colonel Ziman, of the 1st Spahis, is seen distributing battle-decorations at a special parade to men of his corps.—[Photos. by Topical and Branger.]

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

THE advent of the female employee in her thousands must sooner or later entail a modification of our language. Think of all the substantives ending in "man" for which there is no neat female equivalent! Is it proper to say female postman or postwoman? What is the correct term for the lady who delivers the morning milk? Conductorette is expressive, if not strikingly original. Collectress is clumsy, and woman ticket-collector too long altogether for these "hustling" times. Does the lady gasman see to our gas, or is she simply a gas-woman; and what is the best word by which to designate the female butcher, who, it seems, holds quite a recognised position in the world of trade? At any rate, a butcher advertising for an assistant not long ago intimated that he would have no objection to employing a woman who knew her job. The subject will have to be tackled sooner or later, for women are not only at work in all the occupations mentioned above, but in a great many others as well, and the invasion by the petticoat of the commercial and business world is still going on. The

cry for more women is almost as insistent and imperative as the call for more men. In view of this continued demand for women's services, it is curious, and rather amusing too, to reflect that, only a little more than two years ago, the problem of the superfluous woman was being gravely discussed by those who professed to have her interests at heart; though in the light of the developments of the last couple of years it is, perhaps, just as well for the country that the suggestion made

in all seriousness that women should emigrate overseas to supply wives for the settlers did not meet with whole-hearted approval.

Very few people would be brave enough to deny that women took on a big proposition when they volunteered to fill the gaps created by the absence of the men who left the safety of the office-stool for the risks of the firing line. Not many would be so small-minded as to say that

women have not acquitted themselves very well, in spite of difficulties and an environment entirely new to most of them. The old theory that women were apt to lose their heads in a crisis has been quite disproved by the munition-girls—to take only one example—who have undergone the ordeal of a "Zep" raid while working in danger areas without giving exhibitions of hysterics or showing other symptoms of nerve-derangement. In Scotland, where the experiment of replacing men by women tramcar-drivers has been tried, the proportion of accidents, so far as I know, has not increased; and authorities have expressed the

view that, so far from having proved a disappointment, the employment of women to replace men in this branch of work has been productive of the best possible results. It is not yet a year since the first woman conductor took her stand on the platform of an L.C.C. tramcar. A few weeks later the number of women engaged in this capacity ran into hundreds, and has since been substantially increased.

One of the most pleasing features of the business is that both on the L.C.C.

[Continued overleaf.]



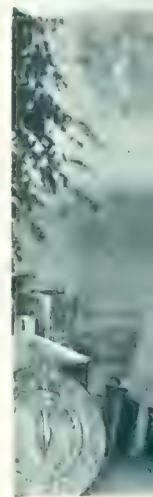
STRENUOUS WORK FOR WOMEN:
CRANE-DRIVERS.

The semi-masculine dress of these women war-workers is chocolate in colour, piped with blue, and thoroughly practical and workmanlike.—[Photo. by C.N.]



TO VISIT THEIR WOUNDED HUSBANDS: WIVES WHO HAVE GONE
TO SWITZERLAND.

A second party of the wives of wounded men from all parts of the provinces left London the other day to visit their husbands in Switzerland. Their luggage was contained in large bags marked with the Red Cross.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



IN THE

Our first photograph of the Scottish V... waiting for their air.—Photograph Hospital, sounding ambulance transp...

THE WAR.

seriousness that women should emigrate as to supply wives for the settlers did meet with whole-hearted approval.

Very few people would be brave enough to say that women took on a big proposition when they volunteered to fill the gaps created by the absence of the men who left the safety of the stool for the risks of the firing line. Not a woman would be so small-minded as to say that women have not acquitted themselves very well, in spite of difficulties and an environment entirely new to most of them. The old theory that women were apt to lose their heads in a crisis has been quite disproved by the munition-girls—to take only one example—who have undergone the ordeal of a "Zep" raid while working in danger areas without giving exhibitions of hysterics or showing other symptoms of nerve-derangement. In Scotland, where the experiment of replacing men by women tramcar-drivers has been tried, the proportion of accidents, so far as I know, has not increased; and authorities have expressed the

that, so far from having proved a disappointment, the employment of women to replace men in this branch of work has been productive of the possible results. It is not yet a year since

the first woman conductor took her stand on the platform of an L.C.C. tramcar. A few weeks later the number of women engaged in this capacity ran into hundreds, and has since been substantially increased.

One of the most pleasing features of the business is that both on the L.C.C.

[Continued overleaf.]

WIVES WHO HAVE GONE

D. parts of the provinces left London. Their luggage was contained in large [Photo, by L.N.A.]



With Scottish Nurses on the Serbian front.



IN THE BALKANS: LADIES WHO ARE WORKING WITH THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Our first photograph shows some of the cooks at the headquarters of the Scottish Women's Hospital on the Serbian front. While waiting for their tents to arrive, they practically lived in the open air.—Photograph No. 2 shows the woman bugler attached to the Hospital, sounding a call.—Our third photograph is that of an ambulance transport of the Scottish Women's Hospital. The

ladies attached to the Hospital usually do everything for themselves, but in this instance one of the chauffeurs who was looking on asked to be allowed to help with the tyre. The work which is being done by the Scottish Women's Hospital on the Serbian front is as varied and as valuable as it is urgently needed.—[Official Photographs. Crown Copyright Reserved.]

cars and on other systems the women are paid at the same rate as the men for the same work, beginning at a salary of five shillings a day. At the outset, when they were unaccustomed to the duties, the women were tried on the routes where the work was not particularly heavy. But a brief trial convinced the employers that they were perfectly capable of working on equal

encourage the displacing of men and consequent trouble in the labour world. Besides, it is safe to say that all the men who have wanted to join the colours have been able to do so, and it would not be fair to exercise a form of compulsory service on men of a certain calling by ousting them from their employment. It is not denied that, where women have been employed as conductors, they have performed their duties satisfactorily; but it is impossible to compare tramway systems in other towns with the huge undertakings in London." But the official attitude has had to give way in the face of the exigencies of war, and events have shown how completely the doubters were at fault.



WOMEN VOLUNTEERS STAND AT ATTENTION: AT AN INSPECTION OF THE MOTOR VOLUNTEERS BY SIR FRANCIS LLOYD.

Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.

terms with men, and that is now the prevailing rule. The preliminary instruction includes a few days at a school, and tours on a special car under the eye of an inspector, whose business it is to initiate the learner into the mysteries of points, brakes, and trolleys. Finally, the novice has to be "passed," licensed, and photographed by the authorities at Scotland Yard before being able to appear as an official employee of the respective companies.

It is amusing to recall, now that the success of the woman conductor is generally recognised, the opposition shown by the police authorities, who, when first approached, declined to issue the necessary licenses. Here is an extract bearing on the matter taken from a daily paper of September 1915. The words are reported as being those of a Scotland Yard official: "If women were licensed as conductors during the war, they would undoubtedly remain afterwards, and it must be remembered that the tramways are a public service. While that fact should not debar women from performing the work if they are capable of doing it, there is no desire to

people complaining of irritating delays in the transport services all over the country in general and in London in particular. The steady improvement that followed the disorganisation inevitable at the outset is due in a very

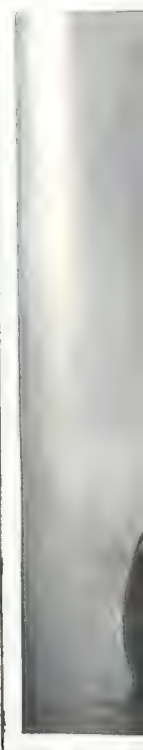


AN INSPECTION OF MOTOR VOLUNTEERS: AN ADDRESS TO THE DRIVERS, INCLUDING WOMEN.

General Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London District, inspected the Motor Volunteers, at Wellington Barracks, the other day. Our photograph shows him addressing the drivers, among whom were two women drivers. *(Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.)*

large degree to the willingness of the women to fill the gaps created by the departure of the men.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.



"FOR

On October 18, 1916, Cavell by the Mr. H. Busby Dr. Addison, Dr. Addison p that the same

ge the displacing of men and consequent in the labour world. Besides, it is safe that all the men who have wanted to e colours have been able to do so, and d not be fair to exercise a form of com- service on men of a certain calling by them from their employment. It is nited that, where women have been em- ployed as conductors, they have performed their duties satisfac- torily; but it is impossible to compare tramway systems in other towns with the huge un- dertakings in London." But the official attitude has had to give way in the face of the exigencies of war, and events have shown how completely the doubters were at fault.

As in the tramcars, so in the railways women have taken the place of those who have answered the call to arms. You find them in the goods and traffic and carriage and loco- motive departments, in the offices of district superintendents, and variously engaged in all kinds of outside and indoor duties. In the early days of the war one often used to hear complaining of irritating delays in the port services all over the country in general London in particular. The steady ment that followed the disorganisation ble at the outset is due in a very



OF MOTOR VOLUNTEERS: AN ADDRESS
DRIVERS, INCLUDING WOMEN.

commanding the London District, inspected the Motor
acks, the other day. Our photograph shows him addressing
re two women drivers.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

degree to the willingness of the women
the gaps created by the departure of the
CLAUDINE CLEVE.

The Edith Cavell Memorial in Shoreditch Infirmary.



"FOR REMEMBRANCE": IN THE INFIRMARY WHERE MISS CAVELL WAS ASSISTANT MATRON.

On October 12, the anniversary of the execution of Miss Edith Cavell by the Germans, the memorial illustrated was unveiled by Mr. H. Busby, Mayor of Shoreditch. Among those present was Dr. Addison, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions. Dr. Addison paid a tribute to Miss Cavell's unselfish life, and said that the same motive which inspired her had led our workmen to

put aside many of their most cherished traditions. The Memorial is an oil painting in three panels: "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity," the artist, Mr. Gordon M. Forsyth, carrying out the work without payment, the incidental expenses being defrayed by subscriptions collected from local residents by Miss Inglis, Matron of the Infirmary.—[Photo. No. 1, by Topical; No. 2, by Photopress.]

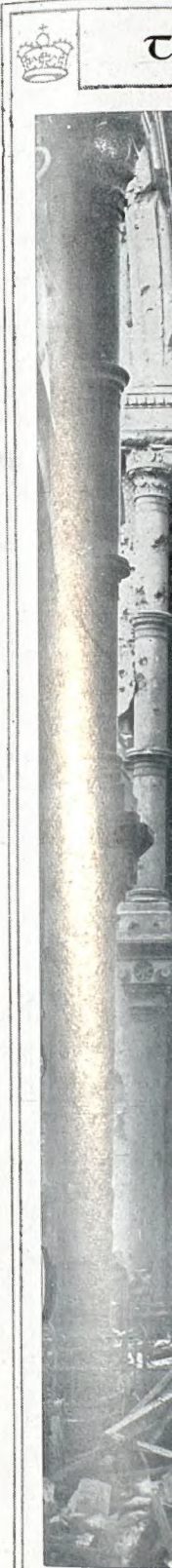
Where a French-Canadian Battalion Won Laurels.



COURCELETTE AFTER BEING STORMED: THE ENEMY SHELLING THE LAST HOUSE—AMIDST THE RUINS.

The story of the storming of the fortified village of Courcellette by a French-Canadian battalion on September 15 can never die in homes on the St. Lawrence. "With shouts and wild cries," says the Canadian Official narrative, "they poured into Courcellette in an irresistible flood. Heavy machine-gun fire met them. . . . Here and there hand-to-hand struggles took place, snipers had to

be dislodged, and deep dug-outs full of cowering Germans had to be bombed. The greater part of the 2000 Germans who formed the garrison of Courcellette had, however, little stomach for the fight. The French-Canadians speak of them with disgust as 'les vaches.' In the streets they knelt down imploring mercy with their hands raised."—[Canadian Official Photographs.]



IN BOMB

The wrecked in
dedicated to No
battle-zone since
by the Germans
standing church
and Child remai

talion Mon Laurels.



LLING THE LAST HOUSE—AMIDST THE RUINS.

dislodged, and deep dug-outs full of cowering Germans had to be bombed. The greater part of the 2000 Germans who formed the garrison of Courcellette had, however, little stomach for the war. The French-Canadians speak of them with disgust as 'les jaunes.' In the streets they knelt down imploring mercy with their hands raised."—[Canadian Official Photographs.]

The Church with the Horizontal Statue of Our Lady.



IN BOMBARDED ALBERT IN ARTOIS: THE WRECKED INTERIOR OF NOTRE DAME BREBIÈRES.

The wrecked interior of the parish church of Albert in Artois, dedicated to Notre Dame Brebières, which has been within the battle-zone since early in the war, and has been repeatedly shelled by the Germans, is seen in its present state. It is on the still-standing church-tower that the gilded statue of the Virgin Mother and Child remains in a horizontal position, Our Lady holding out

the infant Christ with outstretched arms over the town. A German shell bursting near displaced the statue from its vertical position. It did not fall, and for two years has remained horizontal, as we have illustrated in earlier issues. According to legend its fall will portend the doom of the Hohenzollerns, the Kaiser's family.—[Canadian Official Photograph.]

With the Allies on the Salonika front.



CAMPAIGN INCIDENTS: CAPTURED BULGARIAN RIFLES AT SALONIKA—A RUSSIAN MONKEY-MASCOT.

The upper illustration shows captured Bulgarian rifles stacked with other spoil in a camp of the Allies on the Salonika front. A Serbian soldier is lifting a couple of the rifles to get at something. The Bulgarian weapon is the Mannlicher magazine-rifle, of '315-calibre, identical in size of bullet with that of the Austrian Army. It fires a larger bullet than the '256-calibre Mannlicher

of the Roumanians. The Serbians, formerly armed with the Mauser, are stated now to have the rifle used in one of the Allied Armies—of a different calibre from the Bulgarian rifle. Bulgarian ammunition has been taken, so the captured rifles may be usable. The lower illustration shows the monkey-mascot of a Russian regiment, trotting alongside a baggage-donkey.—[Official Press Bureau Photos.]

Th

GERMAN PR
SOLDIER
SOMME

THE "EYES"

SCENES FROM

BRITISH OPER

OF GERM

A BRITISH

SANCE P

THE "HOL

LEAVING

ALLIES' G

ARMOUR

The next is

You can

be

Th

Every Fri

PUBLISHING OFF